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1 AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 2020 2 (Proceedings commenced at 1:03 p.m. p.m.) 3 4 JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Before Judge Polster starts, I would like to remind everyone that there is a 13:03:53 5 court reporter on your line -- on the line. 6 7 I would ask that you mute your phones if you're not 8 speaking. I would ask that you identify yourself every 9 single time you speak. I would also ask that because this is a teleconference 13:04:09 10 11 and not an in-person conference, we can lose a little 12 something in translation. It's very hard for her to hear, 13 and she works very hard to get everything correctly. 14 So please speak a little slow, speak a little loud, 13:04:25 15 pronounce your words clearly. 16 Okay. Judge, you're on. Go ahead. 17 THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon, 18 everyone. This is a status conference in the opioid MDL, 19 primarily the Track 1B and Track 3. 13:04:45 20 There's sort of a clicking on the background. 21 everyone could mute their phones when you're not speaking, I 22 would appreciate it. I don't know if everyone else is 23 hearing that. 24 MR. WEINBERGER: Yes, Judge. I think we all 13:05:03 25 are.

1 THE COURT: There it goes again.

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Okay. All right. We've been getting filings back and forth. There's volleys back and forth. And I'm trying to sort them out, and I want to get both of these cases on track. One is set for November. One is going to be May of 2021.

I didn't want to have two trials with pharmacies. All right? That wasn't my intent. My intent was to have one. It was set for November. It was to cover everything that pharmacies do. Pharmacies primarily dispense drugs. They also distribute to themselves, but distribution is to themselves.

So I've been, you know, struggling for two years to understand how you separate a pharmacy's responsibility as a distributor from its responsibilities as a dispenser. And I'm still struggling with it. So I wanted one trial, and that's why I did what I did, committed the plaintiffs to amend their complaints to add dispensing claims.

The pharmacies filed their mandamus action. The Sixth Circuit ruled the way they did, so we now have -- we are where we are.

But I'm curious. You know, the pharmacies, in your filings, you seem to complain that either the plaintiffs are doing something wrong or the Court is doing something wrong in creating Track 3 trial.

1	But had you given any thought to what would happen if
2	you prevailed in your mandamus action what I would do? I'm
3	just curious.
4	I mean, had you given any thought as to what I was
13:07:19 5	likely to do?
6	MR. STOFFELMAYR: All right. Judge, it's
7	Kaspar Stoffelmayr.
8	Maybe I can address that as current liaison counsel.
9	I don't want to, you know, overstep my bounds speaking on
13:07:31 10	behalf of anybody. But I think I mean the short answer
11	is yes. The longer answer, you know, probably involves work
12	product and privilege discussions.
13	But at least to deal to with our
14	THE COURT: I'm not
13:07:47 15	MR. STOFFELMAYR: with our
16	THE COURT: I'm not looking to pervade work
17	product, obviously.
18	MR. STOFFELMAYR: I understand. I wouldn't
19	I didn't
13:07:53 20	But I think you know what our position is, and I don't
21	know that it's useful to reargue it on the phone today.
22	But our position going back many, many months has been
23	that there is a you know, a full slate of bellwether
24	trials before the federal courts and a lot of cases in front
13:08:15 25	of state courts as well, including multiple cases involving

1 dispensing claims, and that's where we -- you know, that's 2 where we believe it would make most sense to focus --THE COURT: Well, I know --3 4 MR. STOFFELMAYR: -- our efforts, and --THE COURT: -- I know, Mr. Stoffelmayr, that 13:08:27 5 has been your position, but what have you -- what have --6 7 you all must have given some thought to what you thought I 8 would likely do. I'm the MDL judge. 9 Well, you know, I'm not going to waste time on this. I think if you had all given some -- any thought at all, you 13:08:46 10 11 would have guessed that I did what I have done. It's my job 12 as the MDL judge to do most of the -- most of the MDL work. 13 That's how it goes. 14 So I'm the one who is supposed to oversee the 13:09:09 15 discovery, deal with all the motions, get at least one case 16 ready for trial. If it goes to trial, try it. So that all 17 of my colleagues around the country, state court, federal 18 court, don't have to reinvent the wheel. If they want to, 19 of course, they can. They're not bound to follow any of my 13:09:32 20 rulings. It's not binding. But typically judges do it. 21 And since, you know, if -- pharmacies should have 22 figured that if they prevailed in their argument to the 23 Sixth Circuit that it wasn't proper for the Court to permit 24 the plaintiffs to add dispensing claims to Track 1B, then I

would just come up with another case in the Northern

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District of Ohio to include those claims so we could have the discovery and the motions and a trial, if necessary. So I would have the first trial.

I mean, that's what I did with the manufacturers and the distributors. We went all the way up to the night before the trial and then that settled. But that wasn't my doing. I wasn't involved in that settlement. I was ready to try the case.

So I've done what everyone should have expected me to do and what I think the MDL court would expect me to do and that's what I've done.

So we now have a trial set for next May with everything the pharmacies do, distributing and dispensing.

And I know everyone is working on the schedule. You know, I'll go pretty much with whatever schedule you all come up with so long as it leaves me enough time to address all the motions, which I'm sure I'll get.

One change is the Sixth Circuit conference is in mid to late June of 2021. It was supposed to be June of this year, but because of COVID-19, it was cancelled.

So I need the trial to start May the 10th, two weeks before what you proposed, so if you just factor that in.

Now, we have the Track 1B, which is dispensing claims only. And I am still struggling, as I have been for two years, to figure out how to separate the two halves of what

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a pharmacy does into an intelligible trial.

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All right. There's one claim, the public nuisance.

And I'm going to go back to Track 3. The idea of Track 3

was to recreate what Track 1B was going to be. We just had

two different counties. Everything else was going to be the

same.

So that's why we're only going to try the claim of public nuisance, and as I made clear with Track 1B, there will be no further trial against the pharmacy -- pharmacies in Track 3 of any claim other than public nuisance. That isn't going to happen. So they're going to trial, Lake County, Trumbull County, public nuisance only. All right? So you don't have to worry about the other claims.

And all these different entities the plaintiffs have added, my intent was to have the same entities that we had in Track 1B unless some additional entities are needed for the dispensing claims. I'm not quite sure why they would be. And we had -- everyone had agreed that for purposes of trial, everyone could just refer to a corporate entity.

So we have six corporate entities; Walmart, Discount Drug Mart, Rite Aid, Giant Eagle, Walgreens, and CVS. With the exception of CVS -- and I understand the statute of limitations argument, and that for one period there was one CVS entity that was a distributor, and then for another period there was another entity. So for CVS we'll have two.

But it's my intent that for Track 3, again, we'll just be referring to Walmart, Rite Aid, Giant Eagle, et cetera. So the parties are to work that out. I don't -- and the one name on the jury form, jury verdict forms is for the jury. So you all can work that out. We're doing it -- basically it's a re-creation.

All right. I'm going to ask some questions. I'm not -- these aren't rhetorical. I'm really struggling with the answers.

I sent out today the jury instructions, the final jury instructions that I plan to give. My staff and I have been working on this for months. We got a lot of comments from both sides. We have factored those in. My objective was to craft instructions that are legally correct and readily understandable for a lay jury, and I think I've got it.

Everyone agrees that, you know, the plaintiffs have to prove that the defendants committed, each of them, some either intentional conduct or unlawful conduct that caused the significant interference to the public right to health or safety. Here's it's the opioid epidemic. All right?

But that isn't enough. That isn't enough. There's also a causation element, and we defined that pretty clearly, that the plaintiff would have to prove that each of the defendants, whatever they did or didn't do, was a substantial factor in creating the public nuisance.

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1	Now, am I correct that the public nuisance is the
2	pills getting out into the community, not just sitting in
3	the pharmacies, locked up in the pharmacies, but getting out
4	into the community?
13:15:48 5	And do both sides agree with that?
6	MR. WEINBERGER: On behalf of plaintiff, we
7	agree. This is Pete Weinberger.
8	THE COURT: Okay. What about the defendant?
9	MR. STOFFELMAYR: Again, Kaspar Stoffelmayr.
13:16:04 10	I think I can say on behalf of everybody, the pills
11	are not in the community as they're sitting in a locked
12	cabinet. As far as I can see, nobody would assert that
13	they're doing any harm to anybody.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Well, that's what I
13:16:19 15	thought. I mean, but, you know, there's been disagreement
16	on a whole lot of things.
17	All right. So and, of course, pharmacies, you know,
18	that's what they do. They dispense drugs. Everyone knows
19	that. That's where you get your prescriptions filled.
13:16:39 20	The next question is for the plaintiffs. I guess,
21	Peter, you were responding.
22	It's my understanding that you will you are going
23	to attempt to prove for each of the corporate defendants one
24	of one, two, or three of the following:
13:17:01 25	One, for all or most of the period that the

1	corporation didn't have a SOMS, a suspicious order monitored
2	system, or two, even if they had one, it wasn't a robust
3	one, and/or three, even if they had one and it was robust,
4	they really didn't use it. They had this policy, but they
13:17:27 5	didn't use it.
6	Am I right that your proof is going to be for each of
7	the defendants, one, two, and/or three?
8	MR. WEINBERGER: Yes, Your Honor.
9	This is Pete Weinberger again.
13:17:40 10	Yes. The answer is yes.
11	THE COURT: Okay. All right.
12	Now, the next question is: What are your witnesses
13	going to say that a distributor is legally obligated to do
14	if they receive a suspicious order from one of their, in
13:18:10 15	this case, one of their pharmacies? They're distributing to
16	themselves. All right?
17	So what is a prudent corporate pharmacy supposed to do
18	if they receive a suspicious order?
19	MR. WEINBERGER: They are to perform due
13:18:26 20	diligence and
21	THE COURT: Okay.
22	MR. WEINBERGER: I'm happy to expand on
23	that.
24	THE COURT: Yeah, what all right. Yeah.
13:18:33 25	MR. WEINBERGER: Sure.

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THE COURT: I'd like you to expand on what are they to do to exhibit or perform due diligence.

MR. WEINBERGER: So they are to required to look at that order and compare it to prior orders that came from that pharmacy that resulted in distribution of pills to that pharmacy.

They are to look at similar -- similarly situated pharmacies and determine whether or not the particular order that is flagged as suspicious meets certain criteria that the -- that the distribution side should be looking at, and then they are to utilize information that they have with respect to the pharmacy's dispensing -- prior dispensing practices and also current dispensing practices to determine whether at the store level there is information that suggests that prescriptions that were dispensed resulted in or triggered red flags.

So it's utilizing the unique position that pharmacies as distributors are in in that they have knowledge and control and visibility not only at the distribution level, but they also have evidence from the pharmacy side in terms of knowledge, control, and visibility.

All of -- and if you combine all of this information, it is information that they are required to utilize to discharge their distribution responsibilities under the CSA 1301.74(b).

1 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I think that was a very clear description. 2 3 Do the pharmacies agree that that's -- that that's 4 what they're required to do to exercise due diligence? MR. STOFFELMAYR: Judge, Kaspar Stoffelmayr 13:21:25 5 6 again. 7 I don't think anybody would agree with the way 8 Mr. Weinberger put it, and there's a couple of different 9 levels of disagreement probably. THE COURT: All right. 13:21:39 10 11 MR. STOFFELMAYR: One is from the plaintiffs' 12 perspective, 80 to 90 percent of orders were suspicious. 13 The way it works in the real world, obviously, that's 14 not the case. THE COURT: Well, all right. I'm not -- I'm 13:21:56 15 16 not asking you whether you would agree with whether a given 17 order is suspicious or not. I'm just -- I asked 18 Mr. Weinberger to go through the steps of what a pharmacy 19 should do if they received an order that they deem 13:22:15 20 suspicious. All right? The steps they should take. And I 21 want to know if you have -- if you have any serious quarrel 22 with, All right, this is what we as a prudent pharmacy 23 should do if we get an order from one of our stores that we 2.4 deem suspicious. 13:22:37 25 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Yeah. The answer is going

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to -- there isn't a one-size-fits-all answer is the -- you know, the short version.

Different chains are going to have done different things at different points in time, and they were all in the view -- or certainly in the view of DEA and others, you know, we were appropriate at the time.

In some cases, the required step may be as simple as a phone call to the pharmacy. In some cases, it may be a simple glance at the pharmacy's ordering history that shows you, for example, that they received no shipment the prior week because it was Independence Day, and so unsurprisingly they are receiving a -- they have placed a larger order and they're receiving a larger order.

THE COURT: All right. I'm --

THE COURT: I'm not -- I understand that the level of inquiry is simply, you know, equivalent to the suspicion. Okay, obviously. There's a big order, and you determined they got none the prior week, you're satisfied.

MR. STOFFELMAYR: This is -- might require --

But Mr. Weinberger outlined some steps that said at sometime -- sometimes a corporate pharmacy might need to look at the dispensing practices of that particular store in exercising its due diligence. And I'm just asking, does anyone's pharmacies quarrel with that; that at times your due diligence could extend to looking at dispensing

1 practices of that pharmacy? 2 MR. STOFFELMAYR: I am aware of no authority 3 to support that position, that the due diligence for a 4 suspicious order would require a consideration of dispensing data, detailed dispensing information at a particular store. 13:24:34 5 Some of the experts talk about a very general 6 7 know-your-customer requirement. But the requirements are 8 exactly the same. 9 COURT REPORTER: Mr. Stoffelmayr. 10 Mr. Stoffelmayr, this is the court reporter. 11 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Yes. 12 COURT REPORTER. Can you -- we're getting some 13 feedback. Can you please make sure you take it off speaker 14 or . . . 13:25:03 15 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Let me try something 16 different. I don't know if this is any better. There was a 17 headphone involved before. 18 Is this better? 19 COURT REPORTER: Yes. 13:25:16 20 MR. STOFFELMAYR: What I said is, I'm not aware of any -- there is authority. Some of the experts 21 22 talk about a very general idea that you need to know your 23 customer. And the requirements on a distributor are not 2.4 going to -- the requirements for a -- the requirements on a 13:25:32 25 distributor is to know your customer. That may mean

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something different if you are a Cardinal or a McKesson distributing to unaffiliated pharmacies than it does to a pharmacy inside your own, you know, corporate family college.

But I'm aware of no authority that ever says the evaluation of a red flag means to pull patient level dispensing data at the individual source. I've never heard anyone say that. I've never seen anything that says that.

THE COURT: Well, you mean you would never -- I'm not saying you necessarily would go to the point of identifying -- of looking at each and every prescription.

But are you saying that your due diligence as a distributor would never entail checking to see if in a given month the pharmacy had -- actually had received the -- the number of prescriptions that would have justified that order?

MR. STOFFELMAYR: Well, if the question is -if the question is whether the pharmacy actually had
prescriptions, that's different than this -- what I
understood Mr. Weinberger to say. That would be a theft
issue. And there are all sorts of controls, you know,
inventory controls to identify pills that go missing, so to
speak, that are not dispensed to a prescription. I don't
know -- even know if -- again, this might depend by the

1 company at the point in time, but that's not typically 2 considered a suspicious order monitoring problem; that's a theft prevention -- a pilferage prevention issue. 3 4 THE COURT: Could the --MR. STOFFELMAYR: There's all sorts of layers 13:27:31 5 of control. 6 7 THE COURT: It could be a lot of things. All 8 right? Going out the back door, in other words, you know, 9 as a catchall. Out the front door, you're filling prescriptions. Out the back door is theft, pilferage, black 13:27:43 10 11 market, whatever. 12 MR. STOFFELMAYR: And if the computer system 13 shows, you know, inventory coming in that's not reflected by 14 prescriptions being filled, I think just about everywhere, 13:28:00 15 that is a big issue covered by, you know, asset prescription and compliance programs. That's not a suspicious order 16 17 monitoring function. 18 Although, I suppose if a pharmacy's orders were large 19 only because the pharmacy technician was a thief and, you 13:28:21 20 know, stealing large volumes, you know, you could make an 21 argument if they overlap. 22 But that's not the purpose of this suspicious order 23 monitoring system. They're not there to address theft. 24 There are many layers of control to address theft, but 13:28:33 25 that's a different issue from the regulatory perspective.

1 THE COURT: Well, all right. Maybe I wasn't aware that you separated the two. 2 3 But you have to have those -- you have to have those 4 controls or else you don't have a good -- you don't have a good system. 13:28:50 5 MR. STOFFELMAYR: The -- and, in fact, the 6 7 regulations are -- if you, you know, pull out the 8 regulations, you know -- is for more attention paid to 9 physical security measures than this sort of order monitoring that we're talking about. 13:29:10 10 11 COURT REPORTER: Can you repeat that, 12 Mr. Stoffelmayr. There is static coming on --13 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Certainly. 14 I said the regulations are, in some senses, in some 13:29:15 15 ways very focused on physical security measures designed to 16 address exactly this issue, pilferage, whether it is a bad 17 employee, or somebody who has found a way to break in, 18 things fall off trucks, whatever it is that can happen out 19 in the world is, of course, something that is of, you know, 13:29:36 20 intense interest to the people who own the pills. You know, 21 obviously it's a loss to the pharmacy and it's of great 22 interest to law enforcement. 23 THE COURT: Well, what I'm -- what I'm trying 2.4 to determine -- you know, I had asked the pharmacies 13:30:03 25 individually whether they anticipated calling

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pharmacies -- pharmacists as witnesses, not just someone who has a pharmacist license, but active pharmacists from their stores to testify in trial. And several of them said they would and they outlined the testimony, and candidly, I -- it looked to me like dispensing testimony, at least in part.

And, you know, the pharmacists were very successful in getting that cut out of the case, and I'm certainly not going to let it back in.

So it seems to me that -- I mean, the plaintiffs' proof really -- the plaintiffs' proof requires few, if any, witnesses. It's all documents. And the defendants -- the defendants should require few, if any, witnesses, just documents.

The issue is, look at the records. Were there suspicious orders, and if so, what did the defendants do to show due diligence? And that's what we've got.

And so we don't need testimony from -- on the plaintiffs' side from pharmacists as to what happened in individual pharmacies and we don't need it from the defendants either because whatever happened and whatever was done was done years ago, and it's in the records.

So this is a historic case.

Now, but the problem -- the problem I'm still struggling with is, how do the plaintiffs prove and how do the defendants defend on the causation element without

getting into dispensing practices or testimony to the trial as to how pills got out into the community?

Because we agree that there's -- if the pills stay in

the pharmacists [sic], there's no public nuisance. It's only -- if they get out in the community and people get addicted and die, and that's the -- that's the health harm, and the issue is, did anything the pharmacist did or didn't do substantially cause that?

But there's got to be testimony that the drugs got out into the community. But how are the plaintiffs going to produce that evidence?

How are you going to produce that in a trial?

MR. WEINBERGER: So, Your Honor, we have from the ARCOS data on the distribution side, what number of pills were distributed to the pharmacy -- to their own pharmacies, and how many of those pills ended up getting dispensed. So we're --

COURT REPORTER: This is the court reporter.

I'm assume this is Mr. Weinberger?

MR. WEINBERGER: I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Yes. This is Pete Weinberger.

And as it states in our expert reports, we have done an analysis of that -- of those quantities, and we're using that analysis then to establish our causation case.

And what -- to add on to that -- and, of course, we

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1	have experts to testify as to which of those orders
2	from that were filled by their own distribution centers
3	were suspicious.
4	THE COURT: All right. Have you identified to
13:34:14 5	the defendants which orders you're going to be relying on
6	you're claiming are suspicious?
7	MR. WEINBERGER: Yes, we have.
8	THE COURT: Okay. And ballpark we you
9	know, per defendant and like per defendant per year, are
13:34:37 10	we talking about hundreds? Thousands?
11	I mean, I just want to get a sense of what your
12	experts are going to be saying.
13	MR. WEINBERGER: Pete Weinberger again.
14	I don't have the numbers, I'm sorry, in front of me
13:34:53 15	right now. But I know that over the relevant time frame,
16	which would be from 2000 where we have data, from 2006
17	to 2014, which is when these defendants stopped distributing
18	to themselves, you know, it's certainly into the millions
19	per defendant.
13:35:18 20	MR. STOFFELMAYR: Judge, it's
21	Kaspar Stoffelmayr.
22	I can say for Walgreens that plaintiffs' expert
23	believes that 95 percent of the orders were suspicious.
24	THE COURT: 95 percent of the orders were
13:35:29 25	suspicious?
	(

1 MR. STOFFELMAYR: 95 percent, yes. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. STOFFELMAYR: So it's tens of thousands of 4 orders easily -- or not millions as Mr. Weinberger says. THE COURT: Okay. All right. So you've got 13:35:40 5 the ARCOS data, so you know how many were -- you know, that 6 7 they were dispensed, they were distributed. 8 Well, then -- I mean, I -- as I said, we're -- the 9 only way to conduct the Track 1B is if -- is to really -merely separate distributing from dispensing and have no 13:36:13 10 testimony about dispensing, because if we have testimony 11 12 about dispensing, we're going to have to have discovery on 13 it, and that's what the defendants clearly argued was not 14 proper and the Sixth Circuit agreed. 13:36:33 15 So the plaintiffs are not putting in any evidence 16 about dispensing; is that right? 17 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Judge, may I? -- sorry. 18 It's Kaspar. May I be heard for one moment on the first --19 THE COURT: All right. 13:36:50 20 MR. STOFFELMAYR: It is, I think, incorrect. 21 We will be responding in due course to plaintiffs' Rule 37 22 motion filed yesterday or the day before. 23 It is not correct that over the course of Track 1 the 2.4 defendants collectively or individually ever said that all 13:37:11 25 dispensing discovery was inappropriate. They never said

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that to the Sixth Circuit. We have -- and it is unfair to group defendants on this issue, I think, because different defendants will take different positions for all sorts of reasons.

But through -- it's a misunderstanding -- and we will clear this up when we respond to their motion -- but it is a misunderstanding that we ever took the position that dispensing, per se, was irrelevant to the Track 1 distribution case and resisted all discovery.

Now, I can hear -- you know, my friends are going to tell me that I'm wrong, but I think that we're entitled to present that to the Court.

THE COURT: Well, you can present it, but candidly, it's not going to get -- it's not going to get very far, Mr. Stoffelmayr. You were the ones -- I didn't want to do the separation, because I didn't think -- I thought it was intellectually very difficult, practically very difficult. It's going to get the Court involved in -- there will be millions of objections to this trial about whether we're getting into dispensing or not. All right?

The pharmacists chose to ask -- chose to raise this when you knew very well why I had allowed the plaintiffs to amend their complaints, and so we had one trial. One trial. And the jury can examine the totality of what each of these

corporations did and whether they contributed to a public nuisance or not. We don't need to do it over two trials. But now we've got it split.

But I'm not going to let the pharmacies defend with documents or testimony on dispensing. If we can -- if we can do a trial on pure distribution, that's what we're going to have. All right? Because that's what the -- that's what the defendants wanted apparently. You'll get what you wanted.

So it seems to me we won't have any pharmacists testifying from either side, because what any pharmacy did or didn't do on filling prescriptions isn't part of this case. And the defendants at least believe that their due diligence, you know -- that's not part of their due diligence.

So the problem is if the plaintiffs think it is -- if the plaintiffs think it is, then we're getting into dispensing. Because if the plaintiffs think it is, then defendants are going to say we want the defend the case the plaintiffs are bringing.

And then we get into testimony about dispensing practices at given pharmacies and the defendants will need to call the pharmacists who were there, and then the plaintiffs are going to say, Well, we want to have the dispensing records of at least those pharmacies -- or those

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pharmacists for the time that they were pharmacists at those stores so we can cross-examine them, and there we go going right back into, you know, the mess we -- the mess that we've got. And then the Track 1B goes back into a dispensing trial.

So I'm -- I -- you know, you all have sort of created this mess. I mean, again, the plaintiffs chose to separate, you know, distribution claims from dispensing claims way back with the pharmacies, and I never really understood -- and I understand the words, but I was concerned whether it could be done, and I am no more comfortable with it now two years down the road.

And so I'm not really interested in dealing with a lot of motions on it, and I'm certainly -- this trial can't function if every question is subject to an objection, and now you're getting into dispensing.

So, again, it seems to me we could have a trial purely on the historic record, and we literally need no witnesses. You know, the documents are what they are, and the plaintiffs can say, all right, these orders were suspicious. Then the defendants should have done X, Y, and Z.

And the defendants can attack on a number of bases.

They can say, Well, guess what? Most of these weren't suspicious at all, you know, so there was nothing we needed to do, or if it was suspicious, here's what we did, and this

1 was reasonable, and here are the documents to show what we 2 did, and then you'd make your arguments. 3 So I -- we could -- we could have a trial 4 like that, and then no one is going to call the pharmacists from individual stores to testify what -- you know, what did 13:42:32 5 or didn't happen at those pharmacies, because it's not those 6 7 pharmacists who were doing the due diligence. 8 So how does that sound for a trial? The plaintiffs' side and the defendants' side? 9 MR. WEINBERGER: Your Honor, this is 13:42:58 10 11 Pete Weinberger. 12 We are prepared to try the case using those 13 parameters. 14 MR. STOFFELMAYR: I'm sorry. 13:43:09 15 Kaspar Stoffelmayr speaking through the defendants. 16 It is so for me personally impossible to understand 17 how the plaintiffs can prove their case with those 18 parameters. Maybe I'm not imaginative enough or I just 19 don't understand how they connect the dots. 13:43:31 20 But it sounds to me that if plaintiffs (inaudible) 21 actually put their case in that way, the case is over 22 before --23 COURT REPORTER: Mr. Stoffelmayr. 2.4 Mr. Stoffelmayr, can you say that again. We're getting 13:43:52 25 really bad static here.

1 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Yeah. I can hear the 2 clicking, too. I'm not sure -- I'm not sure what that is. 3 I apologize if it's something at our end. 4 Well, what I was trying to say is, I don't understand how plaintiffs can prove their case that way, and what we 13:44:04 5 would want to do for a defense case, and what we would want 6 7 to do -- see what the Court really allows us to do -- would 8 obviously depend on what the plaintiffs' case actually looks 9 like. If their case is actually a stack of documents and that's it, our case would look very different than if -- if 13:44:25 10 11 it's something else -- if it's something beyond that. 12 THE COURT: They've got a stack of documents 13 and a bunch of experts. 14 MR. STOFFELMAYR: If what you're asking me, 13:44:41 15 Judge, is do we consent to a trial without any live 16 witnesses who work in -- at pharmacies in Cuyahoga and 17 Summit Counties? The answer is obviously no. We don't 18 consent to that. But I don't think that's what you were 19 asking for. 13:44:56 20 THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to -- I'm --21 the point is, I'm not going to let any of those people 22 discuss any dispensing practices they did, and the point is, 23 their testimony may -- as I see it, I don't know what 24 relevant testimony they have unless there's -- I mean, if

there's a document that says, all right, you know, on

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1 March 3rd, 2012, someone from Walmart corporate called 2 Walmart pharmacy on 55th and Euclid, all right, and there's 3 an issue as to whether that really happened, well, the 4 person who got the call can certainly testify, Yeah, they did call me. All right? Okay? Fine. 13:45:45 5 But to talk about -- other than that, there would be 6 7 no -- nothing relevant for that pharmacist to say. The 8 pharmacist isn't doing the due diligence. Someone at 9 corporate. And it would not be at all relevant or proper for the pharmacist to talk about any dispensing practices at 13:46:05 10 11 that pharmacy. I wouldn't -- I wouldn't permit it, because 12 the pharmacies have gotten the Sixth Circuit to truncate the 13 case. So you can't put it back in. 14 MR. DELINSKY: Your Honor, this is 13:46:26 15 Eric Delinsky on behalf of CVS. 16 THE COURT: Yes. 17 MR. DELINSKY: There's -- there are other 18 issues that pharmacists should be able to testify on. 19 plaintiffs' case is that pharmacies place suspicious orders 13:46:49 20 to distribution centers. The pharmacies are part of the 21 transaction, the ordering transaction, that comprises 22 plaintiffs' case. It --23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Delinsky, what 24 is -- all right. You call a pharmacist, describe -- say, 13:47:13 25 all right, to explain how he or she places orders?

1	MR. DELINSKY: Correct.
2	THE COURT: Well, what are they going to say?
3	How does a pharmacist place an order?
4	MR. DELINSKY: They are going to they a
13:47:33 5	pharmacist could talk about what they take into account in
6	the course of placing an order or approving an order or
7	adjusting an order.
8	THE COURT: Yeah. Well, that's my concern. I
9	don't the pharmacist is going to say, Well, I take into
13:47:55 10	account the number of prescriptions I expect to receive.
11	Isn't that one of the main things they take into
12	account?
13	Hello?
14	MR. DELINSKY: Your Honor, I don't think the
13:48:11 15	testimony necessarily would come in that way. They a lot
16	of what they take into account is what's on the shelves and
17	what's not on the shelves, what they think they may need.
18	THE COURT: Well, but how
19	MR. DELINSKY: And that's more
13:48:31 20	THE COURT: The only thing that the only
21	reason they would need it, Mr. Delinsky, is if they
22	anticipated demand, and the demand certainly isn't black
23	market or theft, the demand would be people coming in with
24	prescriptions for that drug, right?
13:48:53 25	MR. DELINSKY: Even if the testimony went that

1 far, Your Honor, much of this could be controlled in terms 2 of what questions are allowed and what questions are not 3 allowed. THE COURT: Yeah. Well, I'm not -- that's 4 what we're not going to have. We're not going to have. You 13:49:05 5 all got the Sixth Circuit to truncate this case, and so be 6 7 it. It will be truncated. 8 Plaintiffs aren't going to put in any testimony about 9 the dispensing practices at all and I'm not going to allow any testimony about dispensing or reference to dispensing, 13:49:21 10 11 because the moment that pharmacist says, you know, I've got 12 to fill the shelves, I anticipate I -- you know, got a 13 thousand prescriptions in February, I'm anticipating at least a thousand in March, well, that begs the question of 14 13:49:43 15 whether, you know, they were lawful, suspicious, whatever, 16 and the plaintiffs are going to want to have their records 17 to cross-examine that pharmacist. And then we're back into 18 the dispensing practices of particular pharmacists, and I'm 19 not --13:50:01 20 MR. DELINSKY: Your Honor -- I apologize, 21 Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: So --23 MR. DELINSKY: I fear there's an apples and 24 oranges problem.

The Sixth Circuit litigation pertains to substantive

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1 causes of action and claims seeking to impose.

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COURT REPORTER: Can you repeat that? It is hard to hear.

MR. DELINSKY: The Sixth Circuit litigation was focused on requests for relief based on dispensing, and the Sixth Circuit determined, as we know, that those claims can't lie in Track 1.

That is a different question of admissibility in a distribution case. That is not an issue that the Sixth Circuit was asked to rule on or that the Sixth Circuit did rule on, and the effect of the ruling — the evidence limitation that you are proposing, Your Honor, would be to go back in time — to go back to Track 1A and find out of the Track 1A distribution records, the dispensing evidence that was permitted, and, in fact, that was ordered.

And our position is is that the Track 1 trial could proceed with the record established in the Track 1A case. It has a certain component of dispensing in it, and we do not believe it would be appropriate to go back and excise that from the case.

THE COURT: All right. Look. All right.

Look. This is what I'm going to rule. I'm going to make it very simple.

I'm not going to tell the pharmacists [sic] they can't call pharmacists to testify. But I am ruling this way.

1	If you call a pharmacist, you must have produced well
2	in advance of trial the dispensing records of that pharmacy
3	of prescription opioids for the period that that pharmacist
4	was the pharmacist. All right?
13:52:32 5	So if you've got a pharmacist who is there since 2010,
6	you've got to produce the dispensing records of that
7	pharmacy from 2010 to 2014. All right? So you know who you
8	want to call. They've been identified and you produce those
9	records so the plaintiff has them for cross-examination.
13:53:00 10	And then they may or may not need them for cross-examination
11	depending on what the witness says.
12	But they'll be ready if they need to.
13	So I think that's the simplest way to do it.
14	SPECIAL MASTER COHEN: Judge, this is David.
13:53:19 15	May I ask
16	THE COURT: Everyone is clear on that?
17	Everyone is clear on that?
18	Yes, who had a question?
19	SPECIAL MASTER COHEN: I'm sorry, Judge. This
13:53:25 20	is David. I just had a clarification question.
21	I believe that three of the defendants stated that
22	they would that they did intend to call pharmacists, and
23	many of those pharmacists, of course, were listed in witness
24	lists, but they were not deposed.
13:53:44 25	And so my question simply is, do you have a ruling now

1	or do you want to think about it with regard to whether
2	those pharmacists, if the defendants still want to call them
3	and after the data is produced, you would allow deposition
4	or not?
13:54:00 5	THE COURT: We'll cross that bridge when I
6	come to it. If someone feels they need to depose someone
7	that was previously identified and not deposed, they'll have
8	to make a case for it.
9	SPECIAL MASTER COHEN: Thank you, Judge.
13:54:16 10	THE COURT: So any pharmacist
11	COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. Who was
12	THE COURT: any pharmacist who is
13	testifying, you've got to produce those dispensing records
14	for the period that pharmacist was at that store.
13:54:29 15	SPECIAL MASTER COHEN: And I just want to say,
16	this is David Cohen for the court reporter. Excuse me for
17	not identifying myself earlier.
18	THE COURT: So it may be this trial will go a
19	lot faster than four weeks.
13:54:47 20	Okay. And, again, I think that I think that, you
21	know, it's again, I didn't want to have two trials, but
22	that's what we've got. So that will be the November trial,
23	and the May trial will be everything.
24	There were one or two questions I had on the status
13:55:41 25	report. I didn't see any reference to West Virginia the

1 case that was remanded to the federal court in West Virginia 2 involving the distributors, and that case is there. I know 3 it's moving forward. 4 MR. WEINBERGER: Your Honor, this is Pete Weinberger. I'm going to -- I think Paul Farrell is on 13:55:59 5 the phone. He can address where things stand on CT2 with 6 7 respect to the distributor case. 8 The reason that we didn't include it in the status 9 report is that generally the status report relates to, you know, the Track 1B and now the three cases, and I don't 13:56:21 10 11 believe -- well, it's quite possible there are attendees 12 from the three distributors on this call. 13 THE COURT: Oh, I see. 14 MR. WEINBERGER: But perhaps not. But if you 13:56:44 15 want Paul Farrell to address where we are before --16 THE COURT: No. I see you only -- it's number 17 5. It updates on remanded cases, including any Track 1B 18 defendants, and that case only involves a distributor. So, 19 okay. I see why it was omitted. 13:57:04 20 Everyone should know it's still there. It's still 21 active. That's all. I don't want anyone to think that it 22 wasn't. 23 MR. FARRELL: Judge, this is Paul Farrell. 24 It is still there and it is still active. 13:57:18 25 THE COURT: Oh, I know that. I just didn't

1 want anyone to think that it wasn't because it's not on the 2 report and I see why it's not. 3 All right. Well, I think there was -- I quess there 4 was some issue we were holding off issuing the final schedule for the Track 1B in November. 13:57:47 5 I can't -- I don't recall what -- there's some issue 6 7 between the parties who were still -- they were still 8 disagreeing over. I can't -- we had held off doing it. Does anyone recall what --9 MS. SWIFT: Judge, this is Kate Swift on 13:58:09 10 11 behalf of Walgreens. 12 We -- and when I say we, I mean, both defendants and 13 plaintiffs -- submitted to Special Master Cohen on May 20th 14 a proposed list of dates that we have agreed upon for the 13:58:28 15 remainder of the Track 1B schedule. I think that is where 16 that stands. 17 THE COURT: All right. Well, we'll get one 18 out. Now that we've clarified things, we'll get that order 19 out. 13:58:48 20 Now, of course, our federal court, and to my 21 knowledge, you know, every federal court in the country, no 22 one has had any jury trial since the middle of March. 23 We have -- our court meets every few weeks to take 24 pulse of things. We've determined we will not resume jury

trials before August. We haven't said we'll definitely do

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them in August. They won't be before August. We're meeting Friday the June the 12th to assess things and to supplement our orders.

I looked at the schedule for Track 1A, and I believe that's about three months before that trial. So sometime in the mid to late August, which was several months before the trial, we sent out an inquiry to several hundred jurors inquiring whether they would be able to sit for a one-month trial.

And then we got -- the ones who said they could, then we sent them the detailed questionnaire. Then we went through that process. I would do the same process. It worked very well. The point is, that's -- for a November trial, that would mean sending those inquiries out in August.

You know, no one knows how people are going to feel about sitting on a jury, and we can take all the precautions we want in court to try and keep people safe, but if jurors don't feel they'll be safe, they'll ask to be excused or they won't come or really won't want to come.

No one is contemplating arresting people to be jurors.

I'm not being facetious. No one would do that. But no one wants a jury composed of people who are so fearful that they can't concentrate on the testimony.

So it remains to be seen what we can do. I'm

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guardedly optimistic, but no one knows exactly how -- you know, the course of this pandemic or how people are going to feel. So that's the reality. But we'll keep going as we can.

So we'll get the schedule out and then everyone should

So we'll get the schedule out and then everyone should work on getting the Track 3 schedule back with the one revision. I want the trial to start on -- opening statements on May the 10th. So that's when it will begin.

All right. Was there anything that anyone else wanted to bring up? I think I've covered the things I wanted to cover, and I've done most -- I have asked my questions and done most of the talking, but there may be some other things that I've left out.

MR. STOFFELMAYR: Judge, it's

Kaspar Stoffelmayr again, if I could just ask one question.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. STOFFELMAYR: You asked us maybe a month ago now to meet and confer with the Ohio Board of Pharmacy --

THE COURT: Oh, right.

MR. STOFFELMAYR: -- about writing something to the Sixth Circuit. We have discussed this with their outside counsel. But I just want to let you know we have been pursuing, discussed it with their outside counsel, explained the situation and also what's going on between the

1 Track 2 cases -- sorry -- Track 1B cases --2 THE COURT: Right. MR. STOFFELMAYR: -- Track 3 cases. 3 4 They told us they needed to confer with their client. That was a couple of weeks ago. We haven't heard back. I 14:02:47 5 just wanted to make sure you were aware that, A, that has 6 7 not happened yet. 8 THE COURT: All right. 9 MR. STOFFELMAYR: But not that we have been 14:02:57 10 ignoring your request. 11 THE COURT: Well, I'm making a suggestion that 12 it is -- the specific issue that is -- that is the subject 13 of the mandamus doesn't exist anymore the way it was set up 14 because that has been mooted by the earlier order. 14:03:23 15 But the same -- the same issue is going to arise very 16 shortly in Track 3 because the defendants will want the 17 exact same records from the Ohio Board of Pharmacy that they 18 would have wanted for Track 2 when it included dispensing 19 claims. 14:03:45 20 Am I correct? 21 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Yes. We agree. 22 THE COURT: All right. So -- but because 23 judges are very careful and they don't want to decide things 2.4 that are moot, they need to -- someone has to advise the 14:03:59 25 Court of that, okay, that those records are not -- not

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needed for the November trial, but they are going to be ——
they are going to be needed for the May 2021 trial. And the
issue is the same. They're the same records. And
presumably the Ohio Board of Pharmacy will have exactly the
same objections.

But I think you need -- you've got to -- I mean, the parties won't do it. You know, I -- someone should do that.

Now, I haven't received any inquiry from the Sixth Circuit anything about that. I haven't seen that they've set a briefing schedule. They haven't asked me to make a response if I wish. And I haven't -- I've received no notification.

So I'm just strongly suggesting you meet with the -you know, and tell them this is what -- this is what I think
should be done. And maybe the Court will just say, Okay.
We'll address it in this way, or we've got to wait until,
you know, there's a new objection and you've got to
promulgate the same -- the same third-party subpoena,
whatever, in Track 3. I don't know. They'll tell
you -- you'll get some directive.

But whatever ruling would be the same. It's the same document for the same purpose.

All right. Or maybe that -- maybe the simplest thing is for me to do it. I don't know. I mean, I didn't initiate the mandate.

1	I mean, certainly if they ask me if they ask me for
2	a response, that's what I would include. But I think it's
3	more appropriate for the parties to advise the Court.
4	Okay. Was there anything else?
14:06:08 5	MR. RICE: Judge.
6	THE COURT: Yes.
7	MR. RICE: This is Joe Rice. This is
8	Joe Rice.
9	We've got some in the status report it talks about
14:06:13 10	some motions that have been pending for quite a while of a
11	general nature. I'm just trying to get some insight.
12	THE COURT: Well, all right.
13	Well, the oldest is that common benefits fund. I have
14	not forgotten about that, Joe, and I that's still on the
14:06:43 15	Court's attention. I have not at all forgotten about that
16	and I'll be turning to that.
17	I think the other things I've pretty much dealt with
18	other than the
19	MR. RICE: Joe Rice again.
14:07:03 20	It was the common benefit thing that I was addressing.
21	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
22	That's the oldest one on the status report. The Court
23	has not forgotten about it. I'll be turning to that
24	shortly.
14:07:17 25	The one that is that I'll need to rule on is

probably the last one. May 24th the plaintiffs filed a motion to propound nationwide dispensing data. So the defendants will be responding to that.

I think the other things, you know, are the other things I dealt with through my rulings today.

Okay. Anything else?

The last thing, I guess, I do want to -- I think it's a good idea to have one of these conferences once a month, and I think I'm suggesting maybe Thursday, June 25th, the last Thursday in June. I guess we could do it at -- we could do it at 1:00 on Thursday, June 25th.

And we can have the same call instructions. And then, I guess, if I get a status report two days before, which would be, say, noon on Tuesday the 23rd. I think these are useful to keep both of these cases on track and deal with things that come up.

So we'll keep that practice going, and at some point we may be able to meet in person, but candidly, given that everyone is all over the country, we save a whole lot of time and money by doing it this way, and I'm comfortable doing it by phone, except this -- someone has this very bad clicking that made it hard for all of us, particularly our court reporter. So hopefully we can figure out what that was.

Okay. Thank you, everyone, and I hope you and your

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